

Already on NR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JUN 20 1978

DATE ENTERED

4/27/78

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park

AND/OR COMMON

Andersonville National Historic Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Andersonville

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Georgia 3rd

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

COUNTY

Macon

CODE

021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☒ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☒ OTHER Cemetery**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Southeast Regional Office, NPS

STREET & NUMBER

1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Macon County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Oglethorpe

STATE

Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Andersonville National Historic Site was established in October, 1970 and incorporates two areas previously administered by the United States Army: Andersonville Prison Park, and Andersonville National Cemetery. The total area includes 495 acres.

Situated in Macon County, southwest Georgia, about one mile east of the town of Andersonville, this historic site is located on a gently rolling terrain surrounded by a sparsely populated area devoted to marginal agricultural use. Andersonville itself is one of several small towns of less than a thousand people located within 10 miles of the park. Americus, located approximately 11 miles south of the park on Ga. 49, is the closest large community of 17,200 people. The park is readily accessible from the north and south being only 8 miles east of U.S. Route 19 via Georgia Route 271, and approximately 30 miles west of Interstate 75.

Entrance to the prison site area is from Georgia Hwy. 49 by means of a tree-lined approach road. This entrance road is an extension of the main street of Andersonville, Georgia. There is a low stone wall on the property line. Inside the park, the stockade, and "dead line" are marked by 5-foot high white, concrete stakes. The north and south gates are identified by stone markers. The Star Fort at the southwest corner of the prison site which was the headquarters, and the strong point of the protective force still remains. There are also a series of 6 redans, 1 redoubt, and a rifle pit included in the prison site. Surrounded by fences, escape tunnels dug by the prisoners still exist at the north end of the park. Eleven monuments are erected on the site to honor the troops from different states who died at Andersonville Prison. The states represented included Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Monuments erected by the Women's Relief Corps are also located on the prison site.

Andersonville National Cemetery is located approximately 300 yds. northwest of the prison site in a natural open area surrounded by pine trees. The site's 27.15 acres are enclosed by a 4½ ft. high red brick wall. The cemetery, established in 1865, today contains 24,792 gravesites with approximately 9,500 still open. In the cemetery proper there are nine monuments erected by the states to prisoners who died from Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Maine, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Iowa, and Illinois. There is also a Rostrum that was erected in 1941 to be used as a speaker's platform.

Two storage buildings and a maintenance building are included in the park area. There is also a well house, and a Spring House at the site of Providence Spring.

1. Cemetery Lodge (#100)

A two story red brick and frame structure approximately 36' by 32' with a 16' by 17' addition, constructed in 1872 as the residence and office for the park superintendent. The structure is in good condition. Both the interior and exterior were extensively altered in 1932 with no thought given to architectural

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continuity. The entire second story was removed and rebuilt adding another room and relocating the bathroom. During this alteration a kitchen was added to the rear of the structure. During the 1960's the exterior brick and woodwork was sprayed with a rubber base covering which further destroyed the building's historical integrity. From 1960 to 1976 the building had been used exclusively as a residence. Presently it houses park offices.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended treatment: Preserve for park use

2. Chapel (#101)

A one story concrete block structure approximately 31' by 61' constructed in 1908. The structure is in excellent condition; the interior and exterior being extensively altered in 1932. Originally a flat roofed structure, a gabled roof was added, and a red brick veneer was installed over the cement block. The interior was altered by partitioning off a section to provide an office for the Army Superintendent. In 1977 it housed the Visitor Contact Station and small museum.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended treatment: Preservation

3. Storage Building (#102)

A one story red brick structure approximately 20' by 37' constructed in 1928. This structure is in excellent condition: constructed as a storage building on the prison site, it has not undergone any structural changes. It is recommended for removal in the course of site development, because it non-conforming intrusion on the historic scene of the prison area.

4. Storage Building (#103)

A one story red brick structure approximately 21' by 42' constructed in 1936. This structure is in excellent condition; constructed as a storage building and visitor's rest room on the site, it has undergone no structural changes. It will be preserved for use until the time development is complete and then removed at that time as a non-contributing element in the prison area.

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5. Well House (#104)

A one story red brick structure approximately 20' by 14' constructed in 1963. This structure is in excellent condition and at one time contained the water purification facilities for the buildings at the cemetery site. Since city water has been installed, it has no historic significance but will continue in its present use in the course of site development.

Significance: Third Order

6. Maintenance Shop (#105)

A one story "L-shaped structure approximately 79' x 26' with the base of the "L" 26' x 18'. Constructed in 1960 the structure is in excellent condition and has undergone no structural changes. Used as the maintenance shop and office it has no historical significance, but will be retained in the course of site development.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: P-eservation

7. Rostrum (#106)

A stone structure with metal roof, approximately 48' x 20' with adjoining stone wall terraces approximately 36' x 26'; constructed in 1941. The structure is in excellent condition. Centered in the east wall of the cemetery it was constructed as a speaker's platform where ceremonies were conducted in the National Cemetery.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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8. Spring House (#107)

A stone structure approximately 15' x 15' constructed in 1900 at the site of a natural spring in the prison site. The structure has no historical significance however, the spring itself does. The structure has undergone no structural changes.

Significance: Third order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

9. Brick Wall - Cemetery - (108)

In 1872, the cemetery at Andersonville was enclosed by a red brick wall 4 1/2 feet high. The wall has square capstones about every ten feet apart on top of the wall. The width of the wall is approximately one foot. It encloses 27.15 acres of the cemetery.

Significance: Third order

Recommended treatment: Preservation

10. Cemetery (#109)

Located approximately 300 yards northwest of the prison site in a natural open area surrounded by pine forest. The first burial took place on February 27, 1864, when Private Adam Swarner was interred. Graves for both the Union prisoners and the Confederate guards were in trenches 3 feet wide and 200 or more feet long. The bodies were laid shoulder to shoulder and marked with numbered stakes. Union burial trenches occupied 3 unequal areas separated by two roads that crossed at right angles. The northwest quadrant contained the remains of 117 confederate guards. From Andersonville, the (continued on page 4)

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remains of the Confederate guards were moved to an Americus City Cemetery in June 1870 by the Women's Memorial Association of Americus. In June of 1865, the military department commander appointed an acting superintendent to maintain the cemetery and work was begun to fence in an area of 50 acres with a wooden fence. In July 1865, Clara Barton and a party from Washington arrived to identify and mark the graves using the Confederate death rolls. A flagpole was erected at the intersection of the roads and Andersonville was designated as a National Cemetery. In 1867, Union dead were brought in from other areas of Georgia and buried in the northwest quadrant. Landscaping was done and live oaks and other plantings were undertaken. In 1872, the lodge was constructed at the main gate. It is probably at this time or shortly thereafter that the burial ground was enclosed by a red brick wall, with iron gates at strategic locations. The appearance of the burial ground has changed little during the twentieth century. Only the construction of the rostrum in 1941 has altered its setting in any way.

Significance: First Order

Recommended treatment: Preservation'

11. Prison Site

Construction of the prison was started in 1863 and was completed in March 1864 after the first prisoners had arrived. The stockade consisted of 22' pine logs, squared and set 5' in the ground enclosing an area 1,010' by 779'. A branch of Sweetwater Creek ran through the enclosure from west to east. Gates were located in the west wall north and south of the stream. Cook and bake houses were located outside the stockade. The sinks or latrines were inside on the creek on the inside of the enclosure. The stockade was enlarged to the north by 510 feet, thereby enclosing a total of 27.2 acres. The hospital was originally located inside the stockade but was moved outside the southeast corner and the deadhouse was located outside the south gate. A second stockade was constructed in July, 1864, 200' from parallel to and surrounding the original enclosure. Earthworks, consisting of 7 redans, one redoubt, and a star fort provided both internal and external security. Cannons were mounted in the star fort and in a redoubt located at the northwest corner. No barracks were constructed inside the stockade until December, 1864. These structures were shed type buildings of which 12 were constructed by October 1864. Prior to this construction the prisoners built their own shelters out of whatever was available with no semblance of order. With the end of the war and the release of the prisoners the stockade began

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to rot. The U.S. government finally returned the land to its owners in 1875 and the stockade and its buildings disappeared, they were hauled off for firewood, and the logs that were left behind rotted away. The land at the prison site was purchased in 1891 by the Georgia encampment of the GAR to create a memorial park. In 1896 it was given to the Women's Relief Corps of the GAR. Under the GAR, the site was cleaned up and plantings were undertaken. The outline of the original stockade was marked out. In 1911, the Women's Relief Corps donated the Prison Park free and clear to the I.S. government and the Army took over maintenance of the area. During the late 1930's the CCC built the roads and bridges in the area and cleaned the underbrush off the earthworks. Trees have grown up in the stream bed and around the remaining well and tunnel heads. The area has undergone little except natural change since 1865. Lands purchased by the National Park Service when they assumed responsibility for the area that was occupied by the guard camps and supporting activities when the prison was in operation. These purchases made contiguous the cemetery and prison site after a separation of more than one hundred years.

Significance: First Order

Recommended treatment: Preservation

Monuments--located at the Cemetery (Nos. 1-9) and Prison Site (Nos. 10-20)

HS#1-Minnesota Monument (1916)

The dimensions of this granite monument are 8 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 16 feet high. It consists of the bronze figure of a Union soldier in a great coat with hand over heart (cap in hand).

Significance: Third Order

Treatment Recommended: Preservation

HS #2 - Pennsylvania Monument (1905)

This monument consists of crushed marble, granite, and bronze. The dimensions are: the foundation measures 20 square feet, and the whole monument is 35 feet high surmounted by a dome. On top of the dome is a bronze figure (8 feet high) of a Union POW. It honors 1,849 of the soldiers from Pennsylvania who died in the prison.

Significance: Third Order

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Recommended Treatment: Preservation

#3- Maine Monument (1904)

The monument is 36'6" high. The soldier with rifle barrel down, and bowed head that crowns the top is 8'9" high and is cut from solid granite. The bottom step of the foundation measures 9 feet square.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #4 - Indiana Monument (1908)

The dimensions are as follows: Length:15'7", width: 13'5", height: 18 ft. There is a three-stepped granite base and the monument is of polished brown marble. It has 4 columns and one main body.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #5 - New York Monument (1914)

The monument at its base measures 17' long and 9'6" wide and is 21' high above the foundation. It is constructed in eight horizontal courses of one granite stone each. The New York State Coat of Arms is affixed to the front and back of the monument. On the front or easterly side of the monument in high relief is modeled a female figure 7'3" high with a wreath in her right extended hand. On the reverse or westerly side are pictures in relief two prisoners inside the stockade, a young and an old. Above them is an angel with an olive branch in her right hand.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #6 - New Jersey Monument

Mounted on a triple base, this 24 foot tall monument consists of a shaft on a pedestal. Atop the shaft is the figure of a soldier at rest which is 6'6" in height and also made of granite.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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HS #7 - Connecticut Monument (1907)

This monument consists of an 8 ft. high bronze statue of a Union soldier P.O.W. standing on a granite pedestal of equal height, making the entire monument 16 feet in height. Flanking the pedestal is a low granite wall curving out from the pedestal around a granite floor. The length is 24'8".

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment : Preservation

HS #8 - Iowa Monument (1908)

Made of marble, this monument measures 10 feet in width, and 21 ft. in height. The monument shaft is a type of red polished marble. Atop the monument is a lady of white marble kneeling and weeping over her dead. She represents the state of Iowa.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #9 - Illinois Monument (1907)

The main feature of the monument is the sculpture with the prominent central figure of Columbia and in front of her figures of one young male and one female. On either wing of the pedestal is carved in bold letters the last clause of Lincoln's first Inaugural address and the last clause of his Gettysburg Address. The pedestal stands 8 ft. high on a platform 20' X 24'. The overall height of the monument is 18 ft. Columbia is 8 ft. high while the veterans are 7 ft. high.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment" Preservation

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HS #10- Wisconsin Monument (1907)

Made up of Georgia and Wisconsin granite blocks fitted together to form a monument approximately 25' X 25'. There is a large bronze eagle on top with outstretched wings. The monument rests on a slab base with double steps leading to the front of the monument with a stone bench incorporated into the monument.

Significance: 3rd Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #11 - Rhode Island Monument (1903)

This rectangular shaped monument rests on a double-stepped base. The monument's measurements are 8' X 8' with a height of 12'. The monument is of Westernly granite with the Rhode Island State seal in bronze on the upper front.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #12 - Massachusetts Monument

The three-step granite base supports the main part of the monument (the top is rounded). Inside the front and back are smooth inscription plates. The dimensions of the monument are: length: 11 ft., width: 8 ft., and height: 14ft. A large granite ball rests on top of the monument's arch.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #13 - Tennessee Monument

The dimensions of the monument are length: 5'7", width: 4'3", and height: 8'. It consists of a one piece block granite base, the front and sides being rough hewn granite. On top of the monument is a small granite ball.

Significance: third order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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HS #14 - Women's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934)

The monument measures 4'5" in length, 2 feet in width, and 5 ft. in height. It consists of a rough granite slab of one piece with most of the back, top, sides and face of rough hewn finish.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #15 - Ohio Monument (1901)

The monument consists of an obelisk mounted on a pedestal with a triple stepped base. The dimensions are: lower base: 12'4" X 12'4" X 1'8". The total height is 48'6".

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #16 - Michigan Monument - (1904)

The measurements of the structure are: lower base: 14' X 9'8" in length, width: 10'3" , height : 9'6" . The monument consists of a rectangular smooth face block with the figure of a lady (representing the state of Michigan) in relief (head down, left arm outstretched over the top of the monument.)

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #17 - Women's Relief Corps Monument - (1929)

The measurements of the monument are length: 6 ft., width: 1 ft., Height: 4 ft. It consists of a granite slab with polished front and two bronze plaques attached to the sides, back, and the monument top are rough finished. The plaque on the left side bears "Lincoln's Gettysburg address" and the one on the right bears the Memorial Day Order.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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HS #18 - Women's Relief Corps Sundial Monument

The monument consists of a one-step square granite base and a six-sided granite pedestal. There is a bronze American flag used for a hand on the sundial. The length of the monument is 6', width 5', height 4'10".

Significance: Third order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS-19 - Clara Barton Monument - (1915)

Measurements are length 3'5", width 1'4", height 6'6". The monument is one large stone slab (front polished, back, top, and sides are rough finished) and appears to be red or pink granite with darker color red cross embedded in the monument's front face.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #20 - Lizabeth Turner Monument (1907)

Measurements are length: 5'2", width 3'5", and height 8'. The monument is of granite and mounted on a single block base. There is a United States flag draped over the top of the monument with Women's Relief Corps emblem underneath.

Significance: Third Order

Recommended Treatment: Preservation

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Andersonville, Georgia was chosen as the location for a Confederate prison site because of its easy access to the railroad, its rural locale, sparse population, marginal agricultural worth, and its good water supply. The area was also far enough from the major theaters of the war to insure protection from Union attack. It was not until Sherman's capture of Atlanta in September, 1864 that it became necessary to move most of the prisoners to other areas. Andersonville continued to operate with only disabled and otherwise displaced prisoners, never exceeding 8,000 in number until the end of the war in April, 1865.

Between February, 1864 and April, 1865, 45,000 Union soldiers were imprisoned at Andersonville's Confederate prison camp. Of the 45,000 approximately 12,000 died of disease and starvation. This startling death rate resulted from a variety of causes. There was an absence of medicine and medical supplies. The meager diet of the prisoners contributed to scurvy and other diseases. The water supply, soon polluted was also a major cause of death. The prison was originally designed for 10,000 to 12,000 prisoners and at its peak there were 33,000 imprisoned in the 22 acre area. Many of the guards and Capt. Wirz, the Camp commander, were harsh in their treatment of the prisoners. But these conditions existed in other Civil War prison camps, both North and South as well as in camps throughout history. With this in mind Andersonville National Historic Site was created to provide an understanding of the overall Prisoner of War story in the Civil War, to interpret the role of Prisoner of War camps in history and commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps. Andersonville is the only Prisoner of war camp from the Civil War period that has been preserved as an historic area.

The horrors endured by the prisoners at Andersonville were not the result of malice but a combination of human blundering in the face of bewildering problems, and hasty action in the selection of the site and construction of the camp, as well as blinding passion engendered by the course of the war 1864-1865. However, when the conditions at the prison reached the press and Northern politicians, a great deal of bitterness and resentment was felt by all Northerners. Next to the assassination of President Lincoln, Andersonville Prison was used again to justify a harsh reconstruction of the Confederate states. Some of the public's anger was directed on the commander of the prison, Capt. Henry Wirz. After being described as a "beast and monster," he was tried for the murder of thousands and was hung on November 10, 1865.

The National Cemetery, located 300 yards north of the prison site established in 1865, is an integral part of the significance of Andersonville Prison Site. Most

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of the 12,000 men who died at the prison camp are buried in the cemetery. The first burial took place on January 27, 1864 when Pvt. Adam Swarner was interred. Graves for both the Union prisoners and the Confederate guards were in trenches 3 feet wide and 200 or more feet long. The remains of the Confederate guards from Andersonville were moved to an Americus City Cemetery, in June, 1870. In July, 1865, Clara Barton and a party from Washington arrived to identify and mark the graves of Union soldiers by using the Confederate death rolls. A monument was erected to Clara Barton because of her work in identifying those who were listed as missing in action, but who were instead buried at Andersonville. Today it is the only active National Cemetery in the State of Georgia.

Andersonville Prison Site and Cemetery constitutes a valuable historical resource of the Civil War period. It represents a grim but significant aspect of the war. To the National Park System and to the country it has become a place to memorialize all prisoners of war throughout our country's history.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bearss, Edwin, Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Base Map (July 1970) NPS.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 488

UTM REFERENCES

A 11.6 177.111.6.0 3.56.617.7.0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 11.6 176.99.5.0 3.56.43.2.0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 11.6 177.111.6.0 3.56.48.4.0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 11.6 176.99.4.0 3.56.67.6.0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundary is same as that established by Congress.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Georgia	13	Macon	193
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Georgia	13	Sumter	261

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Staff

ORGANIZATION

Andersonville National Historic Site

STREET & NUMBER

CITY OR TOWN

Andersonville.

DATE

February 1976

TELEPHONE

(912) 924-0343

STATE

Georgia 31711

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ☒ National ☐ State ☐ Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11/27/78

DATE

Nov 24, 1978

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON SITE

The Stockade
The outer row of concrete posts marks the location of the stockade fence. It was built of 20-foot pine logs sunk 5 feet into the ground.

The Deadline
About 19 feet inside the stockade fence the Confederates built a low railing called the "deadline." This was established to keep the prisoners away from the walls. Anyone crossing this line was shot.

Rifle Pit

Providence Spring
Initially the prison's only water supply came from the small stream that flowed through the stockade enclosure. Because the stream also served as the sewer, it was quickly polluted. When a spring of good water appeared at this point after a rainstorm, Union prisoners considered it an act of providence, hence the name Providence Spring.

The Dead House (Site)
Men who died in the stockade were removed to a small house built of tree branches outside the South Gate. From there they were carried by wagons to the cemetery for burial.

The Star Fort
This earthwork, along with several others around the perimeter of the stockade, was constructed to quell disturbances inside the prison and to guard against Union cavalry attacks.

South Gate

Tour Road

Hospital Site
The prison hospital was a small, stockaded structure fitted out with tents for sick prisoners. Because of the Union blockade of Southern ports, shortage of transportation, and great demands on existing supplies, few medicines were available. As a result, Confederate doctors could do little to alleviate patients' suffering.

Information Station

102 103

Parking Area

Tour Road

Escape Tunnels and Wells
Prisoners dug many tunnels in their attempts to escape confinement. Nearly all of the men who made it outside were recaptured and returned to the stockade. Not all of the holes in this area are escape tunnels, however; many are the remains of wells dug by Federals searching for fresh drinking water.

Earthworks

North Gate

Parking Area



Earthworks

Key to Commemorative Monuments
A Wisconsin F Massachusetts
B Turner G Michigan
C Clara Barton H Ohio
D Women's Relief Corps I Tennessee
E Rhode Island